

and families throughout central Washington.

Madam Speaker, I have personally experienced the kindness and prayers of the leadership, including Pastor Dennis Fountain and the congregation at the church. I know firsthand how they spread the message of love through God's teachings.

Madam Speaker, as we celebrate 10 years of faithful service, I extend my congratulations to Moses Lake Baptist Church and wish them many more decades of blessing our community.

SUPPORT COVID-19 HOSPITAL LOAN CONVERSION

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to support and ask my colleagues to support the COVID-19 Hospital Loan Conversion Act, a bipartisan piece of legislation that I have introduced along with my good friend from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS).

Madam Speaker, our Nation's hospitals have invested heavily to prepare for and care for us during the coronavirus pandemic. They canceled tens of thousands of elective surgeries and nonemergency patient tests, at the government's request, to help ensure adequate hospital capacity, preserve gear and equipment, and reduce the risk of unnecessary patient spread.

Madam Speaker, this major shift has put some of America's hospitals on the brink of financial disaster. While a provider grant program that costs \$175 billion and is designed to provide support to all providers is helpful, more support is needed, especially in regions that fall well below the median household income at the national average.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will convert Medicare accelerated and advance payment loans to grants to ensure the additional financial support hospitals and other providers direly need.

Hospitals across my district have shared that in the absence of more financial support, including this assistance, it is possible they will be forced to close their significantly scaled back operations.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the bill, the Gibbs-Kaptur, Kaptur-Gibbs bill, to help these hospitals out.

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RECOGNIZING JUSTICE GIORDANO

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miss Justice Giordano from Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Justice, a 17-year-old junior at Portage Area High School, has been se-

lected by the Pennsylvania Chapter of Students Against Destructive Decisions to serve as an ambassador for the upcoming year.

Students Against Destructive Decisions, often referred to as SADD, is the Nation's premier youth health and safety organization. The organization's mission is to empower young people to successfully confront the risks and pressures that challenge them throughout their daily lives. Justice will play an integral role in achieving that mission and raising awareness across the Commonwealth. Most recently, Justice has shifted her focus to the dangers of vaping and electronic cigarettes.

Justice's school principal had nothing but great things to say about her. He said, "Justice is a leader among her peers, and she strives to make positive decisions while making those around her better. We are very proud of Justice here at Portage Area."

Madam Speaker, I am confident Justice's positive attitude and dedication to helping fellow students will help her excel in this exciting new role.

Congratulations, Justice.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF GEORGE FLOYD HAS AWAKENED THE NATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, with great expectation, we expect to have the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act on the floor of the House this week.

I am joined in these special 1-minute speeches by Congressman BOWMAN from New York and Congresswoman LEE from California. On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, we are here to say that the tragic death of George Floyd has awakened the Nation and the world to the gross injustice that too many African Americans face on a daily basis.

Eight minutes and 46 seconds, and the world stood up. New Zealand and London, around the world, they all said, enough is enough.

This legislation will now have qualified immunity reform, pattern and practice investigations, the idea of a national police misconduct registry, the Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act banning choke holds, banning no-knock drug warrants.

It will be a new day in the relationship between police and community. Crisis units because police do not want to be social workers. We know there are officers who believe in protect and serve. At the same time, we know the Nation does not want police misconduct.

Let's work together, pass this legislation, and let it be signed by the President of the United States. I thank the Congressional Black Caucus for its leadership. The world is watching us this week.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF AMBASSADOR DAVID M. FRIEDMAN

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to give thanks for the service of David M. Friedman, recently our Ambassador from the United States to Israel.

As Ambassador, Mr. Friedman strengthened our bond with Israel, took our partnership to new heights, secured peaceful relationships for Israel in the Middle East, and was influential in moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

Through his diligent work, Mr. Friedman set in motion the peaceful resolution of Israel-Arab conflicts. His hard work and service set the standard for building U.S. diplomatic relationships, and earned him a well-deserved nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize.

I would like to thank Ambassador Friedman for his service, and wish him success in his future endeavors.

TRANSFORMING POLICE AND HOLDING BAD ACTORS ACCOUNTABLE

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, tonight, I stand with my Congressional Black Caucus members, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE and Congressman JAMAAL BOWMAN, to call attention to the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which recognizes that, in order to transform policing, we must hold bad actors accountable while working to prevent instances of brutality and misconduct.

As a mother and a grandmother of Black men and boys, these issues are really personal to me and my family and countless other families who face excessive force from law enforcement each and every day. This bill will address racial profiling, create a use-of-force database, improve transparency with a national police misconduct database, ban no-knock warrants and choke holds, end qualified immunity—nobody is above the law—and will limit the transfer of military-grade equipment to State and local law enforcement.

We stand with the American people to turn this moment of agony into one of action, as we honor Mr. George Floyd's life and the lives of all those killed by police brutality. We will continue working with the millions of Americans marching and demanding action, and we will not stop until this legislation becomes law.

As an original cosponsor of this bill, I urge us to take this opportunity to honor the lives of all police misconduct victims by preventing future cases from occurring.

HONORING THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the American Red Cross for celebrating 140 years of service.

Since their founding by Clara Barton in 1881, the American Red Cross has been paramount in preventing and alleviating human suffering in the face of emergencies.

As an organization, they aspire to turn compassion into action so that countless individuals affected by disaster receive care, shelter, and hope. They are part of the world's largest volunteer network found in nearly 200 countries. The American Red Cross developed the first nationwide civilian blood program in the 1940s, and they still provide more than 40 percent of the blood products in this country.

As we continue to navigate this health crisis, they remain steadfast in their commitment to delivering much-needed services to communities across the Nation. I am extremely grateful for the work the American Red Cross has done to uplift those in need.

A LIFETIME OF DEALING WITH POLICE BRUTALITY AND POLICE MISCONDUCT

(Mr. BOWMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise proudly in support of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, along with my colleagues, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

Unfortunately, I have had a lifetime of dealing with police brutality and police misconduct. It first happened when I was 11 years old. I was simply horseplaying with some of my friends in my neighborhood when the police approached us and asked us to keep it down. Because we had the audacity to ask a follow-up question, I was grabbed on my arm, I was thrown against the wall, and I was thrown to the ground, handcuffed, and night-sticked in the back.

Unfortunately, this was the first time, but not the last time. I have been taken out of my car and handcuffed, taken to jail and released without seeing a judge. Unfortunately, this is the norm for too many African Americans and too many poor people across this country.

So I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act so that we can finally have justice and, most importantly, accountability across this country. Those who serve us in law enforcement are not above the law.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 1, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause (2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the Rules of the Committee on Education and Labor for the 117th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. These Committee Rules were adopted in an open meeting of the Committee on February 8, 2021, by voice vote.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chairman.

RULE 1. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month at 10:00 a.m., while the House is in session. The Committee shall meet for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the Committee or the transaction of other committee business on regular meeting days fixed by the Committee if notice is given in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) The Chair may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business.

(c) If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chair, those members may file with the clerk of the Committee their written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the staff director of the Committee shall notify the Chair of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file with the clerk of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the staff director of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Such notice shall also be made publicly available in electronic form and shall satisfy the notice requirements in clause 2(g)(3)(A)(ii) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) Legislative meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage, unless such meetings are closed pursuant to the requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No business meeting of the Committee, other than regularly scheduled meetings, may be held without each member being given reasonable notice.

(e) The Chair of the Committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings. In the absence of the Chair of the Committee or of a subcommittee, members shall preside as provided in clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No person other than a Member of Congress or Congressional staff may walk in, stand in, or be seated at the rostrum area during a meeting or hearing of the Committee or subcommittee unless authorized by the Chair.

RULE 2. DECORUM

The Chair shall enforce decorum including with regard to actions that impact the health and safety of Members and staff and anyone else present.

RULE 3. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION

(a) There shall be five standing subcommittees. In addition to conducting oversight in the area of their respective jurisdictions as required in clause 2 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall have the following jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.—Education from early learning through the high school level, including but not limited to early care and education programs such as the Head Start Act and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, special education, and homeless and migrant education; overseas dependent schools; career and technical education; school climate and safety, including alcohol and drug abuse prevention; educational equity, including facilities; educational research and improvement, including the Institute of Education Sciences; and pre-service and in-service teacher professional development, including Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Title II of the Higher Education Act.

Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment.—Education and workforce development beyond the high school level, including but not limited to higher education generally, postsecondary student assistance and employment services, and the Higher Education Act, including campus safety and climate; adult education; postsecondary career and technical education, apprenticeship programs, and workforce development, including but not limited to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, vocational rehabilitation, and workforce development programs from immigration fees; programs related to the arts and humanities, museum and library services, and arts and artifacts indemnity; science and technology programs; and domestic volunteer programs and national service programs, including the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.—Wages and hours of workers, including but not limited to the Davis-Bacon Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Service Contract Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act; workers' compensation, including but not limited to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Black Lung Benefits Act; the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act; the Family and Medical Leave Act; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988; trade, international labor rights, and immigration issues as they affect employers and workers; and workers' safety and health, including but not limited to occupational safety and health, mine safety and health, and migrant and agricultural worker safety and health.

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.—Matters dealing with relationships between employers and employees, including but not limited to the National